Attorney Docket No. MSU 4.1-588 Appl. No. 10/659,577 Amdt. Dated: November 21, 2005 Reply to Office Action of 8/24/2005

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS

- 1. (Currently Amended) A composite material which comprises:
- (a) finely divided expanded graphite platelets, wherein a precursor graphite has been expanded by heating in a microwave or radiofrequency wave applicator and then pulverized to produce the platelets, which platelets consist consisting essentially of single platelets which are less than 200 microns in length; and
- (b) a polymer having the expanded graphite platelets dispersed therein.

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2. (Currently amended) A composite material which comprises:

(a) finely divided expanded graphite platelets, wherein a precursor graphite has been expanded by heating in a microwave or radiofrequency wave applicator and then pulverized to produce the platelets, which platelets are having single platelets with a length less than about 200 microns and a

(b) a polymer having the expanded graphite platelets particles dispersed therein, wherein the composite material contains up to about 50% by volume of the graphite platelets.

thickness of less than about 0.1 microns; and

- The composite material of Claim 2 wherein the (Original) graphite platelets are present in an amount so that composite material is conductive.
- The composite material of any one of Claims 1, 4. (Original) 2 or 3 wherein the polymer is a thermoplastic or thermoset polymer.

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5. (Currently Amended) The composite material of any one of

Claims 1, 2 or 3 wherein the precursor a graphite precursor

contained a chemical which was vaporized at least in part by

the heating heat to expand the precursor form the expanded

graphite.

6. (Currently Amended) The composite material of any one of

Claims 1, 2 or 3 wherein the precursor expanded graphite has

been expanded formed in a radiofrequency wave applicator by

heating a graphite precursor with the microwave applicator

radiofrequency waves.

7. (Original) The composite material of any one of Claims 1,

2 or 3 wherein the polymer and the expanded graphite have been

heated together with a radiofrequency wave applicator.

8. (Original) The composite material of any one of Claims 1,

2, or 3 wherein the polymer is an epoxy resin.

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9. (Currently Amended) The composite material of any one of

Claims 1, 2 or 3 wherein the $\frac{1}{2}$ precursor graphite has been

treated with a fuming oxy acid and heated by the microwave or

radiofrequency wave applicator to expand the precursor to form

the expanded graphite.

10. (Original) The composite material of any one of Claims 1,

2 or 3 wherein the polymer is thermoplastic and is selected

from the group consisting of polyamides, proteins, polyesters,

polyurethanes, polysiloxanes, phenolpolyethers,

formaldehydes, urea-formaldehydes, melamine-formaldehydes,

celluloses, polysulfides, polyacetals, polyethylene oxides,

polycaprolactams, polycaprolactons, polylactides, polyimides,

and polyolefins.

11. (Currently Amended) The composite material of any one of

Claims 1, 2 or 3 which contains less than about 8% by weight

of the expanded graphite platelets.

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- 12. (Currently Amended) A method for preparing a shaped composite which comprises:
- (a) providing a mixture of a finely divided expanded graphite platelets, wherein a precursor graphite has been expanded by heating in a microwave or radiofrequency wave applicator and then pulverized to produce the platelets, which platelets consist consisting essentially of single platelets which are essentially less than 200 microns in length and with a polymer with the expanded platelets dispersed therein; and
- (b) forming the shaped composite material from the mixture.

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13. (Currently Amended) A method for preparing a shaped composite material which comprises:

providing a mixture of an expanded graphite (a) platelets, wherein a precursor graphite has been expanded by heating in a microwave or radiofrequency wave applicator and then pulverized to produce the platelets, which particles consist essentially of having single platelets with a length less than about 200 microns and a thickness of less than about 0.1 microns and a polymer with the expanded graphite platelets dispersed therein, wherein the composite material contains up to about 50% by volume of the expanded graphite platelets platelets;

(b) forming the shaped composite material from the mixture.

14. (Currently Amended) The method of Claims 12 or 13 wherein the expanded graphite platelets are is provided in the polymer in an amount sufficient to render the shaped composite conductive.

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15. (Original) The method of Claims 12 or 13 wherein the

polymer is a thermoplastic or thermoset polymer.

16. (Currently Amended) The method of Claims 12 or 13 wherein

the precursor a graphite precursor of the graphite contained

platelets contain an expanding chemical which is was at least

in part evaporated to form <u>an</u> the expanded graphite <u>by</u> the

heating which expanded graphite was then pulverized to form

the graphite platelets.

17. (Currently Amended) The method of Claims 12 or 13 wherein

the precursor expanded graphite has been expanded is formed in

a radiofrequency wave applicator by heating the precursor

graphite precursor with the microwave applicator

radiofrequency-waves.

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18. (Currently Amended) The method of Claims 12 or 13 wherein

the precursor an graphite precursor has been is treated with a

fuming oxy acid and $\underline{\text{then}}$ heated to provide $\underline{\text{an}}$ $\underline{\text{the}}$ expanded

graphite which was then pulverized to form the graphite

platelets.

19. (Currently Amended) The method of any one of Claims 12 or

13 wherein the polymer is a curable thermoset resin which is

mixed with the expanded graphite platelets and cured.

20. (Currently Amended) The method of Claims 12 or 13 wherein

the shaped composite material contains less than 8% by weight

of the expanded graphite platelets.

21. (Currently Amended) In a battery containing ions the

improvement in the anode which comprises a finely divided

microwave or radiofrequency wave RF expanded precursor

graphite which has been pulverized to form graphite platelets

having single platelets with a length less than about 200

microns and a thickness of less than about 0.1 microns.

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- 22. (Currently Amended) In a catalytic conversion of an organic compound to hydrogen with a catalytic material deposited on a substrate the improvement in the substrate which comprises a finely divided microwave or radiofrequency wave RF expanded precursor graphite which has been pulverized to graphite platelets having single particles with a length less than about 200 microns and a thickness of less than about 0.1 microns.
- 23. (Currently Amended) A process for producing graphite platelets of expanded graphite which comprises:
- (a) expanding <u>by heating a precursor</u> graphite intercalated with a chemical which expands upon heating <u>in a radiofrequency wave or microwave applicator</u> to produce <u>an expanded graphite platelets</u>; and
- (b) reducing pulverizing the expanded graphite to produce the platelets so that essentially all of the individual platelets are less than 200 microns in length, 0.1 micron in thickness.

- 24. (Original) The process of Claim 23 wherein the chemical agent is an inorganic oxy acid.
- 25. (Currently Amended) The process of any one of Claims
 23 or 24 wherein the expanding is by the microwave applicator or RF heating.
- 26. (Currently Amended) The composite material of Claim 1 wherein the expanded <u>and pulverized</u> graphite <u>particles</u> are <u>is</u> grafted with acrylamide.
- 27. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 12 wherein the expanded and pulverized graphite platelets are is grafted with acrylamide.
- 28. (Currently Amended) The <u>process</u> method of Claim 23 wherein the expanded <u>and pulverized</u> graphite <u>platelets</u> are <u>is</u> grafted with acrylamide.